

JANESVILLE DAILY GAZETTE.

VOLUME 6.

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1863.

NUMBER 293.

The Daily Gazette
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY
BY
MULY, BOWEN & WILCOX,
IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

TERMS—
SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
CHARLES HOWE, HENRY BOWEN, RICHARD WILCOX.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Two lines will matter, or its equivalent in space,

and costs a dollar.

do 1 week, \$1.00

do 2 " " 2.00

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do 4 " " 4.00

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do 27 " " 27.00

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do 29 " " 29.00

do 30 " " 30.00

do 31 " " 31.00

Cards in "Business Directory" \$1.00 per year each,

for 3 lines \$1.00 per year for each additional line.

Special Notice, (loaded and kept inside, having pre-

cedence over all other advertisements,) 60 per cent advance.

Notice of Meetings, Charitable Societies, Fire Compa-

ny, &c., half price.

Advertisements not accompanied with directions will be inserted at the top of the column for which they are intended.

Advertisers who do not pay their bills for advan-

ces, will not be varied from advertising bills collectable quarterly.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

J. J. BROWNS, Physician and Surgeon, office and residence corner of Academy and Main Streets, Jansenville.

NOAH NEWELL, Wholesale and retail bookseller, Lappin's Block, east side of Main Street, Jansenville, Wis.

S. F. GOLD, M. D., Homeopathist and Surgeon, Office at Seal's Hotel Store, residence five doors south of the Baptist Church.

M. B. JOHNSON, Dentist, Office in Johnson & Smith's block, over the Rock County Bank, Jansenville, Wis., i apdawlf.

KNOT LTON & JACKSON, Attorneys at Law, H. Knott, Esq., Bock, Jansenville, Wis. H. KNOWLTON, At. JACKSON.

J. H. N. NANCE, Attorney at Law, and office under Central Bank, Jansenville, Wis., J. H. NANCE.

WILLARD MEDILL, Attorney at Law and United States Commissioner, Office in Lappin's Block, Jansenville, Wis., apdawlf.

M. McDRENN & PEASE, Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Office in Myers block, Main Street, Jansenville, Wis., J. J. McDRENN.

G. W. CHITTENDEN, M. D., Homeopathist and Surgeon, Office and residence, Academy St., a few rods northwest Milwaukee freight depot.

BANDFORF. A. HUDSON, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Office in Empire Block, Jansenville, Wisconsin.

June 24th, 1861. J. H. NANCE.

H. A. PATTERSON, Attorney at Law and Justice of the Peace, Jansenville, Wis., Office in Main Street, nearly opposite the American Express Office.

CASE & REIGAR, Attorneys at Law, Office in Lappin's Block, Main Street, Jansenville, Wis., J. CASE & REIGAR.

BENNETT, CASSDAY & GIBSON, Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Office in Lappin's Block, Main Street, Jansenville, Wis., J. BENNETT.

DO. DIAMOND THE DO. BRIDLEY'S IMMORTAL CLASPED, DO. NARROW TAPE DO.

We have the BEST and LARGEST assortment for YOUNG LADIES, MISSES, AND CHILDREN'S SKIRTS to be found in the city.

WANTED:

8th United States Infantry.

A LARGE INVOICE OF FRESH GOODS Just Received.

BOOTS & SHOES, which, for variety of styles and excellence of workman- ship, are equal to any in the country.

CANNOT BE BEAT.

Look at the list of a few articles named below:

Men's Spats, Boots, Oxfords, Puttees, Balaugh and French Kips.

BROGANS, at prices ranging from 90 cents to \$1.00.

Man's Boot, Lasting, Gloves, Collar and Gaiter.

OXFORD TIES, from \$1.00 to \$2.00.

Men's Hat, Glove, Cravat, Gt. and Grav.

Sewed, and Pegged Grosgrain,

from \$1.25 to \$1.50.

Ladies' English Lasting, Collar, Stockings, Heel, etc.

from \$1.25 to \$1.50.

Ladies' Kid, Lasting, Carpet and Toilet SLIPPERS, at prices ranging from 40 cents to \$1.00.

BOOTEES, from 75 cents to \$1.25.

Ladies' Kid, Lasting, Carpet and Toilet SLIPPERS, at prices ranging from 40 cents to \$1.00.

BOYS' MISSAL and Children's Wear, a great variety, and at corresponding low rates.

I am enabled, by buying strictly for cash and of heavy manufacturers, to give a better article for

LESS IS MORE, than any other concern day do I, not grasing, but telling a plain simple truth. I have now in store a good stock of

Custom Made Work,

and am prepared, as usual, to

MANUFACTURE TO ORDER.

With dispatch and reasonable rates.

For the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, I am sincerely grateful and hope for a continuance of the same.

McKEY & BRO., Milwaukee, Chicago or Rochester profit.

C. MINER, Sign of Big Boot, opposite McKey & Bros., Main street, Jansenville.

AMUSEMENT.

THE proprietors would respectfully announce to the citizens of Jansenville and vicinity, that they have received a large quantity of new and interesting books, both for adults and children, and have spared no pains in making them fit for all classes, being thoroughly read and furnished. All those whose like the healthful exercise are requested to call and try them, we are sure and recommend them at all times.

MACHINE OIL!!

A very superior article, at Colwell's Drug Store.

Sign of the GOLDEN MORTAR.

COLWELL'S DRUG STORE.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

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Twelve lines close matter, or its equivalent in space,

constitute a square.

1 Square day, \$1.75
do " week, 2.00
do " month, 2.00
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do " 94 years, 100.00
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for 3 lines; \$1.00 per year for each additional line.
Special rates (loaded and unladen) having pre-
ferred advertising advantages, 50 percent advance
on ordinary rates.
Notices of Meetings, Charitable Societies, Fire Com-
panies, etc., will be published free of charge, but
will not be accompanied with directions will
be inserted till paid, and charged for accordingly.
All transient advertisements must be paid for in ad-
vance. This rule will be observed in all cases
describing bills collectable quarterly.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

J. BARNHORN,
Physician and Surgeon, office and residence corner of
Academy and Main Streets. Oct 24th.

NOAH NEWELL,
Wholesale and retail druggist, in Lappin's Block, Main
Street, east side of river, Janesville, Wis.

S. P. COLE, M. D.,
Homeopathist and Surgeon. Office at Beale's Hall Store,
Residence, across south of the Baptist Church.

M. B. JOHNSON,
Dentist. Office in Jackson & Smith's block, over the
Rock County Bank, Janesville, Wis. April 24th.

KNOYTON & JACKSON,
Attorneys at Law. Office in Lappin's Block, Janesville, Wis.
J. KNOYTON, Esq. (late). A. J. JACKSON.

JENKIN W. KANS,
Attorney and Counselor at Law, office under Central
Bank, Janesville, Wis. Jan 24th.

WILLARD MERRILL,
Attorney at Law and United States Court Commissioner.
Office in Lappin's Block, Janesville, Wis. April 24th.

KLUBREGE & PEASE,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law. Office in Myers
block, Main street, Janesville, Wis. J. J. PEASE
S. C. KLUBREGE.

G. W. CHITTENDEN, M. D.,
Homeopathist and Surgeon. Office and residence,
Academy st., few rods northwest Milwaukee-height
depot. J. E. CHITTENDEN.

SANFORD A. HUDSON,
Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office in Empire
Block, Janesville, Wis. June 24th.

H. A. PATTERSON,
Attorney at Law and Justice of the Peace, Janesville,
Wis. Office on Main street, nearly opposite the Amer-
ican Express Office. May 24th.

CASE & REIGART,
Attorneys at Law. Office in Lappin's Block, Main
street, Janesville, Wis. JAMES CASE.

BENNETT, CASSADAY & GIBBS,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law. Office in Lappin's
block, Janesville, Wis. Will furnish Abstracts title
and Loan Money. May 24th.

J. M. MAY,
Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office in May's
Block opposite Myers House, corner Main and Mil-
waukee streets. J. E. MAY.

1. O. D. COOPER,
Wimpey Lodge, No. 100, in Lappin's Block, on
Wednesday evening of each week. J. E. COOPER.

N.Y. CASH STORE,
Smith & Swanson, Wholesale and Retail dealers in
Dry Goods, Crockery, Solar Lamps, Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps, Bonnets, Ready-made Clothing, etc.
Every kind of Merchandise at the very lowest cash
prices. J. E. COOPER.

YOUNG LADIES, MISSES, AND
CHILDREN'S SKIRTS
to be found in the city. J. E. COOPER.

WANTED:
for the
8th United States Infantry,

INFECTED bodies mean between
the ages of 18 and 35 years.
The pay is \$120.00 per month, and
of service five years. The term
of service will be limited to the
time of the war.

By general orders 154, issued from
the Adj't Gen's office, Washington, U. S. volunteers can trans-
fer to the other arm of service.

Good conduct and attention
to duty a soldier will rise to the
position of a non-commissioned officer.

If a soldier becomes disabled, he
will receive a pension of \$100.00
per month.

GEORGE F. SPENCER,
Skinner, will afford him a comfortable
residence as long as he may
remain.

"So," said Robert Blandon, "you are
indeed married, Bill. Are you happier?"

"No—hang it! I'm miserable."

"Is it your wife's fault?"

"No," (angrily). The brother looked

troubled, but before questions, which Mr.

Blandon was too soon perceived than he told

him the state of the case, ending with "She
is a cheerful young thing, and I am a sulky
old tyrant. But I can't get over it. Every
time I feel that she does not love me, I
could almost strike her. Her goodness for
duty's sake almost exasperates me. Why
cannot she love me a little?"

"You say," answered Robert, "that she is
cheerful. I see myself that she is, and
that she is very sweet looking and pretty."

He was observing her from the window.

At this moment Mr. Wilbunk gave each
of the ladies a little bunch of violets which he
had gathered, and Kate looked extremely

pleased with his courtly air.

"And you say," continued Robert, "that
you are miserable. Now it must be either
that your conscience reproaches you with
want of kindness to her, or else that loving
her think her unworthy."

William remained silent.

"Now, Will, that face is too serene to
have been troubled with a real heartache,
and if she don't love you, I am sure she
don't love any one else.—So she has cer-
tainly a heart to bestow. If I were you,
I wouldn't extend much hospitality to that
guy Lothario out there, or to any other hand,
some fellow, so long as I wore such hard
looks myself. Do you see that she is pleased
with edict his petit's son?"

"He don't dare," cried William, his eyes
flashing fire.

"Stop, stop, Will. He is only showing
everyday politeness, and the little air of
pleased surprise I see on your wife's face
proves, I am afraid, that she is not accus-
tomed to much chivalric devotion on your
part. Do you ever pick up her fan or give
her a kiss?"

"No. Such little attentions are due from
me to her, in consideration of what I have
done for her to be her guardian, and to my
age. I agreed to no such trifling."

"They are her rights, not yours. A wife
ought to have no more willing servant than
her husband, and by your negligence you
allow every gentleman, even a stranger, that
she meets for the first time, to be more attentive
to her than yourself. Any gentlemen but yourself
would pick up her fan; therefore, logically, she is less to you

than to others." Robert shrugged his shoul-
ders. William blushed.

"Ought I to be her slave?" he asked,
sullenly.

"Nonsense, Will. Is that young fellow
out there a slave, because he has shown
gentlemanly courtesy? No. He only proves
himself of gentle blood and breeding.—
Come, I needn't talk to you. Cast off your
foolish pride, or jealousy. Cherish your
dear little conscientious wife. By heavens,
Will, I would win her love, and not leave
it to be picked up by whoever will try for
it. Women, you know, must bestow their
hearts somewhere. They are so generous
they can't keep their own hearts to save
their souls."

The party from the garden entered the
parlor, and were introduced to Robert
Blandon. Kate's husband watched her
narrowly throughout the evening. He saw
that she was evidently, openly, much pleased
with her friend's brother. That young
gentleman devoted himself, as was often
the case, to the lady of the house, leaving his
sister to be entertained by the others. Mr.
Blandon could scarcely be civil to him, and
when he shook Kate's hand in taking leave,
he came very near being collared, and
kicked. But Robert, laughing in his sleeve,
laid an admonitory hand upon his brother's
shoulder, and prevented mischief.

The next morning, to Kate's surprise,
she was greeted as she opened her eyes by a
kind smile from her husband, who stood
at her bed-side.

"Come, Kate," he said, "the morning is
glorious and the garden beautiful. Come
down there as soon as you are dressed.
Will you?"

She gladly assented, and was soon walk-
ing by his side through the full blooming
lilac alley. He threw his arm around her,
and turned her glowing face up to his
eyes. "Come, Kate," he said, "the morning is
glorious and the garden beautiful. Come
down there as soon as you are dressed.
Will you?"

"William, we did not understand one
another when we married. But I see
clearly what you expected now, and I am
not one to creep out of a fair bargain.

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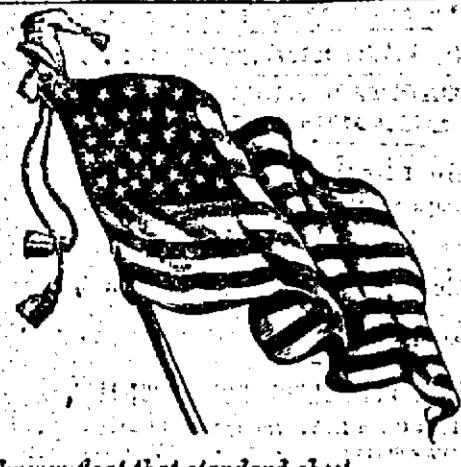
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The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Friday Evening, Feb'y 27, 1862.

Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet—
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Democratic Judicial Conversation.

We expected to receive the Madison Journal this morning, with a full report of the proceedings of the democratic state convention, but the paper failed to come, and we are thrown upon a telegraphic report to the Chicago Tribune about it, as follows:

The democratic state convention met at noon. About 140 delegates were present, among them many members of the Legislature, and several casting two or three votes. Several counties were entirely unrepresented. Nelson Dewey was chosen president, and on taking the chair indulged in a tirade about the usurpations of the administration. George Hyer was made secretary, and several vice-presidents and assistant secretaries were chosen. In the debate about the appointment of a committee on resolutions, several members endorsed Vallandigham's late speech, and denounced the president. During the absence of the committee an informal ballot was taken, and the vote declared gave J. W. Cary, of Milwaukee, 32; M. A. Edmonds of Winnebago, 23; M. M. Cothren of Iowa, 1—Wakely of Dane, 15; Judge L. S. Dixon, 6; with several scattering. A recess of fifteen minutes took place. On re-assembling, Mr. Ryan earnestly advocated the nomination of Judge Dixon, claiming him as a good enough democrat and upright judge. Moses Strong doubted Dixon's democracy, and eulogized Cothren as the best candidate—a man whose conscience would lead him to go with his party every time—a democrat of the strictest sect.

Sat. supported Cothren, and before he would vote for Dixon he wanted to know what his creed was as follows:
THE COMPLETE WISCONSIN DEMOCRAT.
Must Oppose.
The abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.
The prohibition of slavery in the territories.
The confiscation act.
The emancipation proclamation.
The unlimited power of the president.
The conscription act.
Must Approve.
E. G. Ryan's address.
The doctrines of Gov. Seymour's message.
The (copperhead) resolutions of the Illinois and Indiana legislatures.
Every word of Vallandigham's late speech.

Lacking these he was no democrat. These definitions of democracy were received with great applause. A bitter debate followed, in which Ryan and Ladue urged Judge Dixon's claim, while Strong, Rodolf and Clark opposed. The members of the happy family made some telling hits at each other, and outsiders enjoyed the fun hugely. Another ballot was taken, Dixon leading off. Ryan then read the resolutions reported by the committee, which were skilfully drawn, and consisting of high sounding generalities about strict construction of the constitution, abolition crusade, military despotism, consolidated federal government, &c.

This resolution caused intense excitement. No one had the manliness to denounce its sentiments, though two or three opposed it as inappropriate to the occasion. A vote was taken which the president was unable to decide, and pending the call of the yeas and nays the resolution was withdrawn, its adoption being evidently suicidal.

Ryan's resolutions were then adopted. Another ballot was taken, Cothren leading, and on the next ballot he was nominated by a vote of eighty-two, to seventy-three for Dixon. The nomination was made unanimous. The candidate of the convention, separate from manifesting any disloyalty, is a bitter partisan, and a violent copperhead. He deserves to be beaten by an overwhelming majority.

CONSERVATISM.—The man who announces to a sympathizing circle that there can be no such thing as a "conservative," and that every man must be of "necessity a democrat or an abolitionist, still keeps in the published prospectus of his paper the assertion that "the Monitor will be conservative in its character," and talks approvingly in an editorial about "the whole conservative portion of the northwest." Which is to be believed as his real sentiments—the street dictator or the public avowal? Is the ignorant public to be dexterous with soft words, while the faithful few are treated to the food of honest opinions? Has the Monitor suffered the loss of its exchange with the Chicago Times, and is obliged to rely upon its own wit in filling its columns? Many regard hypocry as a common vice or a rare virtue, according to the ability displayed in its practice and the success it meets. Judged by this rule, the Monitor man has not yet risen to the dignity of a respectable professor of the art.

The northern tories who grumble and growl because it costs too much to support the negroes who come into our lines, will do well to read and ponder the statement of the secretary of the treasury, in regard to the sea island cotton district in South Carolina. They have put over half a million dollars into the treasury over and above the expense of keeping and teaching them. The experiment has paid well, and we apprehend, if the truth was known, the negroes everywhere have paid for their keeping since the war commenced—which is more than can be said of a majority of the "peace" men at the north.—Journal.

The National Finances—A Word of Warning.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Omelia Union Passenger Depot

Last Night's Report.

New York, Feb. 27.

Hilton Head letters of the 19th say that reports of heavy firing from the direction of Wilmington river have been heard all day. No official news of any engagement was received up to a late hour this morning, but it is supposed the Passaic opened upon Humboldt battery, in order to draw attention from the operations of land forces sent to erect batteries and place obstructions in the river, in order to shut in the ram Atlantic and relieve the Passaic from blockading duty.

BUFFALO, Feb. 27.

A frame dwelling on Bowery street, occupied by Rev. D. Fraser, was destroyed by fire this morning. Mrs. Fraser and four children perished in the flames.

CARDO, Feb. 26.

There is no news. Much anxiety has been excited by the reported capture of the Queen of the West. The report is not generally credited here by those acquainted with the Queen and her commander. The next steamer from below bringing Vicksburg news, will probably settle the matter definitely, pro or con.

The recent noble address of Gen. John A. Logan, as long the leader of the democracy in this section of Illinois, is hailed with great satisfaction by all true friends of the government. If there is an earnest patriot who has taken up arms for the Union, that patriot is Logan. His eloquent words should carry the democratic party of Illinois by storm, and make every copperhead blush. "Egypt" worships Logan, and will stand by him. There is beginning to be a strong reaction hereabouts, against the Chicago Times class of traitors.

To-Day's Report.

[Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]

MORNING DISPATCHES.

CARDO, Feb. 26.

The Wallace has arrived with eight hundred bales of cotton for Cincinnati. She brings confirmation of the capture of the Queen of the West by the rebels on Red river. Passengers from Vicksburg, 21st, report nothing of importance.

LIXON, Feb. 26.

A reliable private dispatch says the rebels under Clark were overtaken at Ticktown, 16 miles east of Mt. Sterling, travelling towards Pound Gap, and were badly whipped yesterday. Another rebel force under Pegram left at Vernon, yesterday, were coming towards Ludington. There is great excitement at Lexington. The usual daily reports prevail of a projected invasion of Kentucky by a large rebel force through Cumberland Gap. The military authorities are not advised, but are beginning to prepare. They believe that a formidable invasion from that quarter is not far distant. The military are on the alert.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 26.

Surely, no one can justly find fault if, in the current political phraseology of the day, we term the state convention held in this city yesterday, a copperhead convention. No other term will so concisely and correctly convey a truthful impression of the real character of the gathering.

A very full, correct, and impartial report of the proceedings will be found in to-day's paper.

Resolutions were adopted reaffirming devotion to the federal Union, and a hearty support to the government in a vigorous prosecution of the war until the rebellion is crushed out. Deprecating all the tricking armistices and conventions with traitors in arms as weak inventions of the enemy, that cannot be entertained a single moment by loyal men, endorsing every measure the President has adopted for the suppression of the rebellion. Declaring that the loyal people of Indiana will never submit to the withdrawal of a state from the Union, or the formation of a north-western confederacy.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.

Fortress Monroe correspondence—Dates by private advices from Richmond have been received at Norfolk, by which I learn that the small-pox is making frightful ravages in Richmond. The disease has assumed the form of a plague, and almost every one who can escape from the city has done so. The city presented a huge hospital.

The Tribune has the following:

SURFOLK, Feb. 26.

About noon, yesterday, Stuart's cavalry made an attack on part of Averill's division of cavalry, near Hartwood Church. A skirmish ensued resulting in the repulse of the rebels. Our loss in killed, wounded and prisoners was about 40. A rebel captain and lieutenant were among the killed; another captain was taken prisoner; also a number of privates. The rebels are now at Deep Run, 40 miles above Hartwood Church. Firing was heard in that direction this afternoon.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.

Floor dull, at 7,567.85 for extra state; \$8,15 for R. H. O. Wheat quiet, and slightly in favor of buyers, at 1,441.62 for Chicago spring; 1,631.70 for Milwaukee club; 1,731.76 for winter red. Corn slightly in favor of buyers, at 96.28 for sound. Pork quiet. Lard firm, at 11½. Whisky dull and declining, at 53.64.

Stocks irregular—government better; others lower—market closing firmer. Gold 44; demands 70; U. S. 55; coupons 97; do. 71; coupons 97; 68; 81; coupons 102—registered 100%.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.

House—The house went into committee of the whole, Colfax in the chair, and resumed consideration of the amendments to the internal revenue bill. A substitute was adopted for the 6th section, imposing new rates of stamp taxes on promissory notes, in order that it may be more certainly executed, and to avoid evasion; also on bonds and mortgages, with powers of attorney and taxes on sales; of ships and assignments, and of insurance policies. It exempts soldiers' and sailors' pension papers.

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PACKAGES FOR SOLDIERS.—Newspapers enclosing tobacco, tea, scarfs, photographs, &c., &c., are constantly sent to the post offices, for the army, simply prepaid—as newspapers. The order against forwarding such packages, without the full payment of letter postage, compels post masters to retain them. There are a large number of such packages detained at the post offices.

THE VOICE OF PATRIOTISM.

General John A. Logan & his Fellow Soldiers.

HEADQUARTERS 2d DIVISION, 17th ALABAMA CAVALRY, MINSTER, TEXAS, Feb. 12, 1862.

My Fellow Soldiers:—Doubtless from recent illness has prevented and still prevents me from appearing amongst you, as has been my custom and is my desire. It is for this cause, I deem it my duty, to communicate with you now, and give you the assurance that your general still maintains unshaken confidence in your patriotism, devotion, and in the ultimate success of our glorious cause.

I am aware that influences of the most discouraging and "treasonable" character, well calculated, and designed to render you dissatisfied, have recently been brought upon some of you by professed friends. Newspapers, containing treasonable articles, artfully falsifying the public sentiment at your homes, have been circulated at your camps. Intriguing political tricksters, demagogues, and time-servers, whose corrupt deeds are but a faint reflex of the more corrupt hearts, seem determined to drive our people on to anarchy and destruction. They have hoped, by magnifying the reverses of our arms, basely misrepresenting the conduct and slandering the character of our soldiers in the field, and boldly denouncing the acts of the constituted authorities of the government as unconstitutional usurpations, to produce general demoralization in the army, and thereby reap their political reward. Eighteen months ago it was here declared that the sole object of the war was to restore our mighty republic and trail in the dust the emblem of our national unity, greatness and glory. Let me remind you, my countrymen, that we are soldiers of the federal Union, armed for the preservation of the federal constitution and the maintenance of its laws and authority. Upon your faithfulness and devotion, heroism, and gallantry, depend its perpetuity. To us has been committed this sacred inheritance, baptized in the blood of our fathers. We are soldiers of a government that has always blessed us with prosperity and happiness.

It has given to every American citizen the largest freedom, and the most perfect equality of rights and privileges. It has afforded us security in person and property and blessed us until, under its beneficent influence, we were the proudest nation on earth.

We should be united in our efforts to put down a rebellion that now, like an earthquake, rocks the nation from state to state, from centre to circumference, and threatens to engulf us all in one common ruin.

The horrors of which no pen can portray. We have solemnly sworn to bear true faith to this government, preserve its constitution, and defend its glorious flag against all its enemies and opposers. To our bands have been committed the liberties, the prosperity and happiness of future generations.

Shall we betray such a trust? Shall the brilliance of your past achievements be dimmed and tarnished by hesitation, discord and dissension, whilst armed traitors menace you in front and unarmed traitors intrigue against you in the rear? We are in no way responsible for any action of the civil authorities. We constitute the military arm of the government. That the civil power is threatened and attempted to be paralyzed, is the reason for resort to the military power. To aid the civil authorities (not to oppose or obstruct) in the exercise of their authority is our office; and shall we forget this duty, and stop to wrangle and dispute on this or that political act or measure whilst the country is bleeding at every pore, whilst a fearful wall of anguish, wrung from the heart of a distracted people, is borne upon every breeze, and widows and orphans are appealing to us to avenge the loss of their loved ones who have fallen by our side in defense of its old blood-stained banner? and, whilst the Temple of Liberty itself is being shaken to the very centre by the ruthless, blood-thirsty traitors, who have desecrated our flag, obstructed our national highways, destroyed our peace, desolated our firesides, and draped thousands of homes in mourning?

Let us stand firm at our posts of duty and honor, yielding a cheerful obedience to all orders from our superiors, until by our united efforts the stars and stripes shall be planted in every city, town and hamlet of the rebellious states. We can then return to our homes, and through the ballot box peacefully redress our wrongs, if any we have.

Whilst I rely upon you with confidence and pride, I blush to confess that recently some of those who were once our comrades in arms have so far forgotten their honor, their oaths and their country, as to shamefully desert us and skulkily make their way to their homes, where, like culprits, they do not look an honest man in the face.

Disgrace and ignominy (if they escape the penalty of the law) will not only follow them to their dismored graves, but will stamp their names and lineage with infamy to the latest generation. The scorn and contempt of every true man will ever follow those base men who, forgetful of their oaths, have, like cowardly spaniels, deserted their comrades in arms in the face of the foe, and their country in the hour of its greatest peril. Every true hearted mother or father, brother, sister or wife, will spur the coward who could not thus disgrace himself, but his name and his kindred. An indelible stamp of infamy should be branded upon his cheek, that all who look upon his vile countenance may feel for him the contempt his cowardice merits. Could I believe that such conduct found either justification or excuse in your hearts, or that you would for a moment falter in our glorious purpose of saving the nation from threatened wreck and hopeless ruin, I would invoke from Dixie, as the greatest boon, a common grave to save us from such infamy and disgrace.

The vote on the conscription bill was 116 to 40 to 45.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.

The House finally passed the conscription bill, to-day, in an amended form, by a large vote—116 to 49. The most important amendment provides for immediately turning over to the civil authorities for trial all persons who may be arrested by the provost marshals for alleged treasonable practices.

The other features of the bill were amended to so subjecting the delinquent to arrest and trial as deserter.

The motion was disagreed to—66 to 55.

Mr. Holman offered a substitute for the bill, declaring that all the able-bodied white male citizens between the ages of 18 to 45 years, with the exceptions mentioned, shall constitute the militia of the United States, to be called out by the President in the manner authorized by the law; the force to be divided into two classes, each to serve one year unless sooner discharged; to be enrolled and officered by state authority, &c.

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The substitute was rejected—44 to 108.

The house then passed the senate bill for enrolling and calling out the national forces, with the above noted amendments made by the house, with one striking out from the duties of provost marshals that to inquire into and report to the provost marshal general all treasonable practices.

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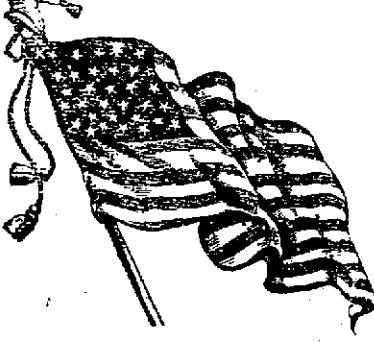
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The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Friday Evening, Feb 27, 1862.

Official Paper of the City.



*Forever float that standard sheet—
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!*

Democratic Judicial Convention.

We expected to receive the Madison Journal this morning, with a full report of the proceedings of the democratic state convention, but the paper failed to come, and we are thrown upon a telegraphic report to the Chicago Tribune about it, as follows:

The democratic state convention met at noon. About 140 delegates were present, among them many members of the legislature, and several casting two or three votes. Several counties were entirely unrepresented. Nelson Dewey was chosen president, and on taking the chair indulged in a tirade about the usurpations of the administration. George Hyer was made secretary, and several vice-presidents and assistant secretaries were chosen. In the debate about the appointment of a committee on resolutions, several members endorsed Vallandigham's late speech, and denounced the president. During the absence of the committee at an informal ballot was taken, and the vote declared gave J. W. Cary, of Milwaukee, 32; M. A. Edmons of Winnebago, 23; M. Cothren of Iowa, —; Wakely of Dane, 15; Judge L. S. Dixon, 6; with several scattering. A recess of fifteen minutes took place. On re-assembling, Mr. Ryan earnestly advocated the nomination of Judge Dixon, claiming him as a good enough democrat and upright judge. Moses Strong denied Dixon's democracy, and eulogized Cothren as the best candidate—a man whose conscience would lead him to go with his party every time—a democrat of the strictest sect.

Sat. Clark supported Cothren, and before he would vote for Dixon he wanted to know if his creed was as follows:

THE COMPLETE WISCONSIN DEMOCRAT.

Must Oppose.

The abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

The prohibition of slavery in the territories.

The confiscation act.

The emancipation proclamation.

The unlimited power of the president.

The conscription act.

Must Approve.

E. G. Ryan's address.

The doctrines of Gov. Seymour's message.

The (copperhead) resolutions of the Illinois and Indiana legislatures.

Every word of Vallandigham's late speech.

Lacking these he was no democrat. These definitions of democracy were received with great applause. A bitter debate followed, in which Ryan and Ladue urged Judge Dixon's claims, while Strong, Rodolff, and Clark opposed. The members of the happy family made some telling hits at each other, and outsiders enjoyed the fun hugely. Another ballot was taken, Dixon leading off. Ryan then read the resolutions reported by the committee, which were skillfully drawn, and consisting of high sounding generalities about strict construction of the constitution, abolition crusade, military despotism, consolidated federal government, &c., &c.

Moses Strong started the convention by a motion to add a resolution that the Union is based on the fraternal feeling of the people of the several states, and cannot be maintained by arms; that Union and peace have affinity, and that Union and war are antagonists; that an armistice should be declared, and a convention called, for adjustment on a peace basis, and that the rebels cannot be conquered.

This resolution caused intense excitement. No one had the manliness to denounce its sentiments, though two or three opposed it as inappropriate to the occasion. A vote was taken which the president was unable to decide, and pending the call of the yeas and nays the resolution was withdrawn, its adoption being evidently suicidal.

Ryan's resolutions were then adopted. Another ballot was taken, Cothren leading, and on the next ballot he was nominated by a vote of eighty-eight to seventy-three for Dixon. The nomination was made unanimous. The candidate of the convention, separate from manifesting any disloyalty, is a bitter partisan, and a violent copperhead. He deserves to be beaten by an overwhelming majority.

CONSERVATISM.—The man who announces to a sympathizing circle that there can be no such thing as a "conservative," and that every man must be of "necessity a democrat or an abolitionist, still keeps in the published prospectus of his paper the assertion that "the Monitor will be conservative in its character," and talks approvingly in an editorial about "the whole conservative portion of the northwest." Which is to be believed as his real sentiments—the street dictum or the public avowal? Is the ignorant public to be flattered with soft words, while the faithful few are treated to the food of honest opinions? Has the Monitor suffered the loss of its exchange with the Chicago Times, and is obliged to rely upon its own wit in filling its columns? Many regard hypocrisy as a common vice or a rare virtue, according to the ability displayed in its practice and the success it meets. Judged by this rule, the Monitor man has not yet risen to the dignity of a respectable professor of the art.

The northern tories who grumble and growl because it costs too much to support the negroes who come into our lines, will do well to read and ponder the statement of the secretary of the treasury, in regard to the sea island cotton district in South Carolina. They have put over half a million dollars into the treasury over and above the expense of keeping and teaching them. The experiment has paid well, and we apprehend, if the truth was known, the negroes everywhere have paid for their keeping since the war commenced—which is more than can be said of a majority of the "peace" men at the north.—Journal.

The National Finances—A Word of Warning.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Office Union Passenger Depot

Last Night's Report.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.

Hilton Head letters of the 19th say that reports of heavy firing from the direction of Wilmington river have been heard all day. No official news of any engagement was received up to a late hour this morning; but is supposed the Passaic opened upon Hambolt battery, in order to draw attention from the operations of land forces sent to erect batteries and place obstructions in the river, in order to shut in the Atlantic and relieve the Passaic from blockade duty.

BUFFALO, Feb. 27.

A frame dwelling on Bowery street, occupied by Rev. D. Fraser, was destroyed by fire this morning. Mrs. Fraser and four children perished in the flames.

CAIRO, Feb. 26.

There is no news. Much anxiety has been excited by the reported capture of the Queen of the West. The report is not generally credited here by those acquainted with the Queen and her commander. The next steamer from below bringing Vicksburg news, will probably settle the matter definitely, pro or con.

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INDIANOPOLIS, Feb. 26.

The Union mass convention, to-day, was the largest ever held here, over 30,000 people were present. The proceedings were opened with prayer by Bishop Cames.—Governor Wright of Indiana presided.—Speaking from three stands. Governor Johnson, of Tennessee, Hon. Samuel Coloway, and Rev. B. T. Carry were among the speakers.

Resolutions were adopted reaffirming devotion to the federal Union, and a hearty support to the government in a vigorous prosecution of the war until the rebellion is crushed out. Deprecating all the trickling armistices and conventions with traitors in arms as weak inventions of the enemy, that cannot be entertained a single moment by loyal men, endorsing every measure the President has adopted for the suppression of the rebellion. Declaring that the loyal people of Indiana will never submit to the withdrawal of a state from the Union, or the formation of a north-western confederacy.

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THE VOICE OF PATRIOTISM.

General John A. Logan to his Fellow Soldiers.

HEADQUARTERS 26 Division, 1st Mass. Corps, J. Marion, Tenn., Feb. 12, 1862.

My Fellow Soldiers:—Debility from recent illness has prevented and still prevents me from appearing amongst you, as has been my custom and my desire. It is for this cause, I deem it my duty to communicate with you now, and give you the assurance that your general still maintains unshaken confidence in your patriotism, devotion, and in the ultimate success of our glorious cause.

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We should be united in our efforts to put down a rebellion that new, like an earthquake, rocks the nation from state to state, from centre to circumference, and threatens to engulf us all in one common ruin,

While pity prompts the fling sigh; Oh may this truly, impressed With awful power, "t' must die," Sink deep in every heart.

Let this vale world engage no more,

Behold the opening tomb,

It bids us seize the present hour,

To-morrow death may come.

Let us say to—Jesus by,

Whose powerful arm can save,

Then shall our hope stand on high,

And triumph o'er the grave.

Great God, thy sovereign grace impart

With cleansing, healing power;

This only can prepare the heart

For death's approaching hour.

In this city, February 27th, HENRY WACHTMAN, aged 61 years.

The deceased had resided in this city for three years. He was a good citizen and good father. His remains will be taken to Beloit, for interment, by the train tomorrow at 9 o'clock A. M.

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On and after Monday May 20th trains leave Janesville:—
Express Train, for Chicago, 11:15 A.M.
Fright Train, " " 1:00 A.M.
Fright Train, " " 1:00 A.M.
Passenger Train, for Oshkosh, 2:00 P.M.
Fright Train, " " 3:00 P.M.
Ticket Office, Beloit, Sibley, Danforth City, etc., for Beloit, Rockford, Freeport, Galena, Dubuque and west; tickets for all principal points east and south, or west; tickets at the passenger depot.

H. E. PATTESON, Agent.

1862. Winter Arrangement. 1862.

M. & P. D. C. E. B. Time Table.

Nov. 1, 1862, Time Table No. 35.

Trains leave Janesville as follows:

For Milwaukee at	6:20 A.M.
" " " " "	11:15 A.M.
" " " " "	2:55 P.M.
" " " " "	5:30 P.M.
" " " " "	6:30 P.M.

Trains arrive at Janesville, as follows:

From Madison at	8:00 A.M.
" " " " "	1:10 P.M.
" " " " "	4:35 P.M.
" " " " "	5:30 P.M.
" " " " "	10:45 A.M.

Arrive at Chicago, 10:45 A.M.

W. M. STRONG, Agent.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

O N and after November 24, 1862, trains will leave

and arrive as follows, Sundays excepted:

Arrive at Janesville,	11:00 A.M. and 1:30 P.M.
" " " " "	3:15 P.M. and 3:30 P.M.
" " " " "	4:30 P.M. and 11:00 A.M.
" " " " "	10:30 P.M. and 11:00 A.M.
" " " " "	1:30 A.M. and 10:00 P.M.

Arrive at Chicago, 3:45 P.M. and 3:00 A.M.

Arrive at Milwaukee, 3:45 P.M. and 3:00 A.M.

Arrive at Beloit, 3:45 P.M. and 3:00 A.M.

Arrive at Rockford, 3:45 P.M. and 3:00 A.M.

Arrive at Winona, 3:45 P.M. and 3:00 A.M.

Arrive at La Crosse, 3:45 P.M. and 3:00 A.M.

Arrive at Madison, 3:45 P.M. and 3:00 A.M.

Arrive at Waukesha, 3:45 P.M. and 3:00 A.M.

Arrive at Milwaukee, 3:45 P.M. and 3:00 A.M.

Arrive at Winona, 3:45 P.M. and 3:00 A.M.

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